The man, J. M. Clarens, arrested in New-York a few days ago at the instance of his wife, charged with desertion, kept a meat store in one section of the Third District of this city, and a feather store in another. The girl Kroft, who eloped with him, was employed in the feather store and, until his departure in her company, was considered modest and virtuous.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB.

Boston, Feb. 14.-The marriage of Dr. Mor-

ton Prince, son of ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, and Miss Fanny Lithgow Payson, of Salem, took place this after-noon at 4 o'clock at et. Peter's Church in Salem. A

reception followed at the house of Mr. George Peabody

in Washington Square. A large party of relatives and friends from Boston attended the reception. General Francis A. Walker follows Mr. Edward Stan-

wood in a course of tweive Lowell Institute lectures on

The United States as Seen in the Census." The first

Two handsome dinner parties were given at the Somer-

set Club this week: On Monday night by Mr. Arthur

Rotch with covers for fourteen, and on Tuesday night by

The annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club was

neld at the Parker House Tuesday evening, when the

following officers were chosen for the new year: Henry

modore; William F. Weld, Rear-Commodore; Edward

The monthly meeting of the Round Table Club was

The monthly meeting of the Rodal Laboratory and held at the house of Mrs. Henry Whitman, the ordist, Thursday evening, Colonel T. W. Higginson, the president, in the chair. Mr. Henry A. Clapp, the dramatic critic of *The Advertiser* and one of the ripest Shakespearean scholars in the country, read a paper Jupon "Ophelia."

prepared two papers apon "The Time of Shakespeare's

lays," which will appear in the March and April num-

bers of The Atlantic. Mr. Clapp's able and scholarly

paper upon Heary Irving last year in The Allantic will be remembered.

Mrs. J. S. Cabot, of Beacon-st., whose claborate fort-

nightly dinners have become this season one of the

features of fashionable social life, gave a particularly

pleasant one Tuesday evening at which were present the

Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander

Cochrane, Colonel and Mrs. Fairchild, Colonel and Mrs.

Mr. James Morgan, of New-York, has rented a house

in Commonwealth-ave., where with his family he is

spending the winter. The Misses Morgan are studying

Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, of Commonwealth-ave. Mrs.

Schlesinger is the recipient of much attention, having formerly lived in Boston, where she has hosts of friends.

Mrs. F. L. Ames's ball on Tuesday in honor or her

daughter Helen was the important social event of th

week, which has abounded in gayety. The interior of

the house is better adapted for a large party than any

other mansion in the city, showing a long vista of hand-

comely appointed rooms, as the double doors separating

the music-room, pariors and library are arranged so that they can be dropped through the floors. Over 700 invi-tations were issued, but the house is so spacious there

Henry Lee, Mr. W. G. Saltonstall and others.

Mr. Clapp, by the way, has

S. Hovey, Commodore; J. Malcolm Forbes, Vice-Com

Burgess, secretary; Patrick T. Jackson, jr., treasurer.

Mr. Francis I. Amory, the prominent lawyer.

lecture was given Tuesday evening.

and the action in Hemion."

TRIBUTES TO THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

LETTERS FROM EVARTS, WHITTIER AND SHERMAN -THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S DESCRIP

TION OF THE MONUMENT. The Nation has completed its monument to Washington. It was first proposed 102 years ago. This monument is to be dedicated by fit solemnities on Saturday, the 21st. The history of its building is instructive and characteristic. It is, indeed, typical of the way in which a democratic commonwealth likes to do things. Your autocrat, desiring to build a pyramid or an obelis's, says some day when he is good-natured, "Let it be built." signs a bit of paper to that purpose, and then practically the thing is done. For, if it is not done, the autocrat may have a fit of ill-nature, and remembering some day the monument, will ask why it is not built. He may even cut off the heads of the people he thinks gailty of negligence. But a Republic moves by different methods. Its ways are more like those of a family.

Thus the mother of a family says: "I think Will should have a fur cap." Fas father says: "That would be a good thing." Then the subject drops. The next day at breakfast she says: " Will, would you like a fur can?" Will says: " That would be bully. Jabez Boudino: has got one." Then the subject drops again. The next day he says: went to Mr. Badger's shop and saw a first-rate cap. It cost ten dollars." But his father has lost money that day by a corner in oil, and says: "Its all nonsense; he must wear his old one." mother secretly finds Mrs. Fedora Galinski, a delicate Polish lady, who knows how to dress and sew furs. She finds that she can buy four mink skins for twenty cents each, and proposes that the cap shall be made by Mrs. Fedora. The father says that this is all nonsense, that they will not have a cheap cap, anyway. The whole family gives the cap up. But the next week there is a rise in wheat, and he is prespered. He comes up from the office early, buys the cap on the way, and thus, on the coldest day in the year, Will has it to go skating.

This is a parable to show how democratic repub lies do their business. And it is to be observed that they generally do it well. For everybody is interested, more or less, as the occasion requires. When the exigency is real, everybody is much inter sted; and so, practically, after a great deal of talk, the right thing is done.

The Washington monument was proposed in the year 1783. The Continental Congress, which never had money enough to buy its own quills, if it paid its honest debts, was always lavish in voting monuments.

On the 7th of August, 1783, Congress resolved unanimously "that an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be es-tablished;" and directed that the statue should be supported by a marble pedestal, on which should be represented four principal events of the Revolutionary War, in which he commanded in person. On the padestal were to be engraved the following words: "The United States, in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence."

But nothing was done under this resolution. the first place, no seat of Government was fixed until the year 1790, so that till then, there was no place for the statue to stand. In 1799 Washington himself died, and in the next year a committee reported that " a mausoleum be creeted for George Washington in the city of Washington," and on the 1st of January next an appropriation of \$200,000 was made for that purpose When the new Capitol was begun in 1815, the same which men now call the "old Capitol," a place was reserved for a sarcophagus for the body of Washington, under the whole, is even said that till lately there has been an officer called "Keeper of the Crypt," whose business it was to take care of this sarcophagus. But neither sarcophagus nor body was ever there. Madam Washington consented to the removal of the body, saying, "I need not, I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." But the sacrifice was never exacted, and the body remains,

where it should remain, at Mount Vernon. Meanwhile the City of Washington had been laid out. Of this city George Washington is really the founder, and in the beauty and grandeur which it is now assuming it is a manament not unworthy of mannmant look round him. "If you ask for may well be said of the city and of him. On one of the earliest plans of the city, the spot where the monument now stands, is designated as the size for the equestrian statue, ordered in the Congressional resolution of 1799. The precise place is at the intersection of the parallel and meridian lines which pass through the centre of the Capitol and the centre of the White House. In all the city of Washington there is a good deal of rich mathematical and astronomical suggestion, due to the fancy of L'Enfant, the French engineer, who made the plans, and now generally forgotten.

In this case, if the symbolism means anything, it means that in George Washington the Executive and Legislative of the land were as one. President Buchanan was fond of recollecting in

his later days, that when he was in what he called his sophomoric stage of life, he brought up the monument for consideration for time in a quarter of a century. On the 15th of January, 1824, when he On was a young member of the House of Representatives, he offered the following resolu-

Resolved. That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire in what manner the resolutions of Congress, passed on the 24th of December, 1799, relative to the erection of a marble monument in the Capitol, at the City of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of General Washington, may be best accomplished, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

But this resolution, after discussion, was laid

upon the table. Congress either forgot or disregarded the vote for an equestrian statue. When the reputation of Horatio Greenough was fairly established, Congress ordered from him a statue, which was completed in 1839, and is now in the public square fronting the Capitol. Once in five years, a new letter-writer, still given to the style of art which reverences cocked hats and buckskin breeches, writes a letter, abusing it, which in after years he regrets. But the permanent judgment of the world will probably accord with that of Edward Everett, when the statue was finished. For the statue is not simply a portrait of a man. It represents the eterna, truth that, if this nation is to live, it is to live not by appealing to arms, but by the law of God. The great leader lays down the sword, and

Mr. Everett said:

We regard Mr. Greenough's Washington as one of the greatest works of sculpture of modern times. We do not know the work which can Justiy be preferred to it, whether we consider the parity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or what we must own we feel less able to Judge of, accuracy of anatom cal study and mechanical skil. Had it seen the work of Conova, Chantrey, or Tborwaldsen, it would have been deemed, we doubt not, worthy of either of those artists. Nay, we are prepared to go further, and disclaiming all prelence to connoisseurship, we are persuaded if, instead of being a statue of Washington, it had been a statue of Julius Caesar or Asexander the Great; if, instead or coming from the studio of a young American at the present day, with all its freshness upon it, it had been dup in the rules of the baths of Titus or the Villa of Adrian, shattered and mutinited—arms, leas, nose, and even head gone—stained and corroded, when it had been scraped and pleed toget er, farnished with modern extremities and perhaps a head of doubtin suthenticity—and thus restored, had been set up in the Vatlean or the Tribune, it would have been deemed as fine a piece of sculpture as any there.

It was by the handful of people who lived in Mr. Everett said:

was by the handful of people who lived in Washington that the steps were taken which have resulted in the magnificent and appropriate monument this day consecrated. Washington was shirty-three years old. A few people lived there at ast who did not move away at the end of four years. Among these people the "Monument Assowas founded in 1833. George Watterston

may be called the founder of the plan. For many years he was secretary of the society and con ducted its correspondence. The great Judge Marshall, the biographer of Washington, was the first president. He was succeeded by Madison, whe took the honorary office in his eighty-fifth year, and held it in 1835 and 1838. Judge William Cranch, a pure and noble statesman, whose life was identified with the best interests of the coun-

try, was vice-president and acting president. Under the first plans, no person was permitted to contribute to the fund more than \$1 a year. But this restriction was removed in 1845. In 1836 \$28,000 had been collected, and was safely invested. In 1847, this sum, with interest and new subscriptions, amounted to \$87,000; and the society resolved to begin the monument. On the 31st of January, 1848, Congress granted a site for it to be selected by the President and manager. It was said that Washington himself marked the spot, as early as 1795, as a site for a monument to the American revolution.

A plan was agreed upon by the management, and the corner-stone was laid, under most auspicious circamstances, on the 4th of July 1848. The Hon, Robert C, Winthron delivered an oration, a truly admirable memorial of Washington. Other addresses were made by other gentlemen. The work was onshed steadily apward for six years when the funds of the seriety were exhausted. In The work was oushed steadily upward for six years when the funds of the society were exhausted. In this time the monument had risen 170 feet, and \$130,000 had been collected and expended on it. Various ciloris were made to collect a new subscription. In 1852, beces were placed at the polis on the day of the Presidential election, in many States, and the alms thus collected were used for the increase of the fand. At the annual election of 1860, the proble of California contributed at the polis, \$10,962 of 1, which was remitted to the secretary of the society. It was California's way of showing loyalty just before the great struggle began.

showing loyalty just before the great struggle began.

It was invested as a nest-egg for further use. But work was not in fact renewed till after the war—with the new wealth and more than fabulous prosperity of the newborn nation—Congress assumed as its right, the completion of the monument, placed the work under the direction of its own officers, and pressed it to the happy conclusion which now is soon to be celebrated.

Some fears having been expressed that the foundation was not secure, an elaborate and interesting

Some fears having been expressed that the foundation was not secure, an elaborate and interesting report was secured from the Engineer board, which proved its absolute sufficiency.

During the long period when the association had charge of the work they invited and received blocks of stones to be wrought into the interior from various States and societies through the world. There are nearly one hundred of these blocks, many of them curious for their emblems or other inscriptions. Brigham Young sent one; one is from Braddock's field, one prefesses to be from the ruins of the Alexandrian Library, one is from the "Merchants in Chitas," one is from a temple in Carthage, and one from the Government of Greece.

In the original plan—to harmon'ze the wishes of people who wanted a Greek temple with these of

people who wanted a Greek temple with these people who knew that an obelisk was the most people who knew that an obelisk was the most litten nument—a drawing was made of a circular temple—not unlike the Calcon at Athens, had anybody ever been absurd enough to place a porch before the Odeon. In the middle of this temple, and rising high above it, was the Obelisk. Precisely when this preposterous temple was abandoned formally no man need ask. It will never be built. But its late was spoken the day when a Pennsylvania farmer told an agent of the Monument Society that he would not subscribe. This honest man had a simpler taste than the mestrepolation committee. "I give no tellar," he said, "to any house mit such a pig chimbly."

And thus, through the perils of a hundred years, with the actual co-operation of hundreds of thousands of people, and with the glad sympathy of all, the Nation has built its fit monument to him who is still.

is still "First in war, first in peace, and first in the

hearts of his countrymen." EDWARD E. HALE.

#### WASHINGTON AS STATESMAN.

[A private letter from Mr. Gladstons, recently published, has drawn forth a few words of eloquent comment from the Hon. William M. Everts, recently elected United States Senator from New-York. We reprint the Gladstone tribute as a proper text for the brief an

Gladstone tribute as a proper text for the brief and weighty words of Mr. Everts:

When I first read in detail the Life of Washington, I was procoundly impressed with the moral elevation and greatness of his character, and I found myself at a loss to name among the statesmen of any age or country many, or possibly any, who could be his rival. In saying this I mean no disparagement to the class of politicians, the men of my own craft and cloth; whom in my own land, and my own experience. I have found no less worthy than other men of love and of admiration. I could name among them those who seem to me to come near even to him. But I will shat out the last in my own land, and my own experience, I have found no less worthy than other men of love and of admiration. I could make among them those who seem to me to come near even to him. But I will shat out the last half century from the comparison. I will then say that if, among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary noblity and purity. I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required at a moment's notice to make the fittest occupant for it, I think my choice, at any time during the last forty-five years would have fighted, and it would now light upon Washington.

W. E. GLABSTONE.

The supremacy of the character and fame of Washington, which Mr. Gladstone assigns to him, has been accorded by the most emment statesmen. historians and orators of England, from the time of his contemporaries to the present day. Indeed, the judgment of all Europe is scarcely less general or less exalted in its homage. In our own country less exalted in its homage. In our own country this supremacy of Washington ly demonstrated and illustrated by those most competent to weigh and measure the true elements of human greatness, and most conversant with the whole public and private conduct of his illustrious life. The value to the history and permanence of our political institutions of the immence influence of this majestic life cannot be exaggerated. Other nations are ready to accept, with us, the impressive sentiment of Fisher Ames, that "Washington changed mankind's ideas of political greatness."

WILLIAM M. EVARTS. WASHINGTON AS A FIGURE IN HISTORY. Mr. Gladstone may well express his exalted estination of the character of Washington as portrayed in history, but for us Americans it is like an attempt to gild refined gold, because Washington is and should be first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen; a sort of demigod for worship rather than for criticism or comparison. After reading Irving's " History of Washington as a soldier and as a man, I have felt a sort of renef in overhauling some Revolutionary papers to learn that he had human infirmities if not vanities; because there is no doubt that he swore at Monmouth. and that while encamped at Valley Forge and Germantown he had many a jolly sleigh ride to Phila-W. T. SHERMAN. delphia.

WASHINGTON AS AN EMANCIPATOR. To the eternal honor of Washington let it be re-membered that a century ago he had a clear perception of the evils of slavery, and welcomed the formation of the first Abolition Society, of which Dr. Franklin was President, expressing his desire that some means might be found for the total extinction of the evil. In his will he gave his last emphatic testimony against it by freeing his own slaves. I have always regarded this as one of the strongest proofs of his sound judgment and clearness of moral vision. Without this evidence of his wisdom and humanity, his noble character would have lacked something of due proportion and symmetry. The statue is now complete; there is nothing to regret or excuse in its majestic ontlines. The Emancipation Proclamation was only the carrying nto effect of his own patriotic conception of duty. We may well believe that his spirit, if permitted to recognize human events, rejoiced to see the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence at last in perfect agreement, and his beloved country freed forever from danger and discord of slavery. JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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FERTILIZING THE PARK LAWNS. Lumps of brown earth have been scattered over the lawns in the city parks, where they are broken up and spread by the rains over the ground for fertiliz-ing purposes. Some of the lumps are as hard as stone when first deposited, but after being broken into small ragments the weather and the storms soon dissolve them. A grazzly old Scotchman was breaking them up with a siedge hammer in the City dall Park yesterday, when a man who was passing asked him if the fertilizer was guano from South America. "Coom from South America!" repeated the old Scotchman, leaning on his siedge. "It cooms from the Central Park; thot's where it coom from. It's coompo'; thot's what it be."

s the compost prepared in the Central Park !"

"Is the compost prepared in the Central Park!"

"You're right it is. They take the scrapin's from the roads and ait the leaves an' ashes from the leaves thot they burn, and pile 'em up in a pit, and stir them up into a soup, and then let them dry and bake for a twelve-month, and that makes them as hard as this ould lump here. Thot's where the coompo' cooms from."

The park authorities adopted this method of top-dressing the lawns two years ago. This winter they have had a great many tons of the compost, sufficient to distribute over all the parks where the soil is weak and requires nourishment. In many places on the "commons" of the Central Park the turf is worn by ball-players and families who picnic on the grass, so that it has to be regularly treated every apring that it may come up thick and green for the summer.

# TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

BAN PRANCISCO. DR. NEWMAN-SPIRITUALISTIC RASCALITY -MR. SALA-" MACBETH," MUSIC. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.-The strike of ironfounders and boiler-makers has continued all this week. It began in the Union fron Works, where a reduction of 15 per cent in wages was announced. Of course all other foundries followed suit. The managers claim that Eastern competition which has followed reduction in freight rates forces them to reduce wages or close shops. They claim that men who have received \$3 50 per day ought not to feel the reduction severely. The workmen assert that the reduction is due to Irving M. Scott, owner of the Union Iron Works, who desires in this way to offset losses on contracts, and that average wages have not exceeded \$2 75 per day, as no one can put in ten hours at this season, and they are paid 35 Peents per hour. It is propable that a compromise of 10 per cent reduction will be agreed on.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, who recently retired from his puipit in New-York, finds his lines cast in pleasant places in this city. It is now known that he will soon be installed as paster of a nonsectarian Church, of which Mrs. Leland Stanford will be the chief patron. It is said its doctrines will meline toward Spiritualism, of which Mrs. Stanford has been a devotee since the death of her only son. Negotiations are now being carried on for the purchase of the church of the late Dr. Scott, for which \$60,000 is demanded. Besides Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Charles Crocker is also mentioned as interested in the new project. The design is to make the church free to all, reserving only a few pews for the founders. Both Senator Stanford and Charles Crocker are said to favor the project warmly and to give it financial backing which insures success.

The Chronicle this week exposed the system adopted by Thomas Late Harris, head of the Spiritnalistic Community near Santa Rosa, who has cared control of a large estate valued at \$500,000. harris, who claims supernatural powers, founded his sect, the Brotherhood of the New Life, at Amenia, N. Y. He afterward moved to Portland, in the same State, where he established the Brocton Community. Persecution for free love doctrines drove him and his followers to Salem, and from there here. Among his dupes were Lawrence Olyphant, the English author, and his mother, who gave Harris \$125,000. When they discovered the free love basis on which the brotherhood was founded, they demanded the return of their money, and after threats of law suits compromised for \$90,000. Other members, who gave their little fortunes into Harris's keeping were turned out when dissatisfied without a penny, and two of them committed snielde in despair. Harris has written a small library of spiritualist books. His latest convert is an old lady of Los Angeles, who brought to the brotherhood \$60,000. All her property at Santa Rosa, which includes several thousand acres in vineyard and orchard, is in Harris's name, and is absolutely controlled by him. This with the con-tributions of the faithful in England and America, gives him a royal revenue.

The Supremy Court has affirmed the decision of The Supremy Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court giving Samuel W. Hallings talle to the entire block claimed by the city as a public park. The property which is on the topmost point of Clay-st., overlooking the bay, the ocean, and the Golden Gate, has been in hitgation for twenty years, during which Halliday has held the fort on the hill-top as remote for gas, water, and other city conveniences as though he lived in the country. This decision gives him with his residence two full city blocks which are worth a fortune, as costly residences are building near by.

Shipments of war material for China, though not Shipments of war material to Colon, toolga as of heavy as recently stated, are large and constant. The French Consulate here has taken no official notice of these shipments, mainly, perhaps, because of a change in the Consul. The present official has been here only a few weeks, and has made no investigation. Much of the material is entered on

George Augustus Sala received a hearty welcom-George Augustus Sala received a hearty welcome this week. A dimer was given in his honer by the Bohemian Club, and his two lectures were attented by large and appreciative andeenes. The British colony turned out in force, and great appliance greeted his references at the close of the lecture to Woolseley, and his tribute to the memory of Cordon

The music to " Macbeth," composed by Edgar S. The music to "Macbell," composed by Lugar's. Kelly, was performed here for the first time this week by an orchestra of fifty performers and full chorus. The music was intended, originally, as an orchestral accompaniment to the regular play, but in this instance only selections were read. The music was pronounced nonsually fine by local critics, and calculated to establish the reputation of the composer wherever it is rendered. Mr. Kelly

## CHICAGO.

THE STORM-ELECTION FRAUDS-MAYOR-ALTY-OPERA FESTIVAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG

CHICAGO, Feb. 14,-The embargo placed upon busiess generally in the city for three days following the great storm of Tuesday and the intensely cold weather of the two succeeding days, was almost unprecedented, and affected almost every branch of industry. The railways were brought to a complete stand-till for nearly forty-eight hours, preventing even residents of the suburbs from reaching the city. In the city streets snow lay alongside the rallway tracks to a height at times even with the roofs of the street-cars, and even street railway travel for the time was practically abandoned. The cable cars battled with the difficulties with more apparent success than the horse

lines, but a breakage of the cable after the first day prostrated that service. Specula-tion on Change was at a standstill, The State Legislature was hampered in its action for three days owing to the fact that fully one-half the members became nowbound on their attempt to return from their homes the Capital. One of the features incident to the lifting of the railway blockade was the sudgen presence the city of a great crowd of tourists from all portions the North, West and East who had been believed their way to New-Orleans and whom the capacity he southern bound trains was taxed to the utmost to care for.

The approaching municipal election is already begin ning to excite interest, Representative George R. Davis will undoubtedly be tendered the Republican nomination. In the event of Mayor Harrison's discomnomination. In the event of Mayor Harrison's discom-fiture in the United States Senatorship night, he in all likelihood will be a candidate for re-election.

Colonel Mapleson, the impresario, was entertained at dinner Thursday night by gentiemen prominent in the Opera Festival enterprise. With respect to the Festival there is already sufficient assurance that it will be financially a success.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

EXPOSITION MISMANAGEMENT-THE FORD TRIAL-THE MASCOT. INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, ]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The Bankers' Buildng, a very neat structure on the Exposition grounds which was erected as the headquarters of men of money visiting the fair, was opened on Wednesday. An American flag presented by Tuffany, of New-York, was un furied on the occasion. Mismanagement on the part of some of the Exposition officers has groused great indignation among exhibitors. The management declared th admission tickets issued when the fair opened to be null and directed exhibitors and others holding passes to apply at a stated place for new tickets. The direction were obeyed; two days in succession the designated place was visited, but the passes were not issued; and the exhibitors were compelled to pay for admission, or stay outside the grounds. On Wednesday a crowd of exhibitors gathered at one of the ntrances, and, after patiently waiting there for promised tickets, got desperate, stormed the gates and entered the grounds without paying. The day before, a number of nfurtated pass-holders attempted personal violence to Sam " Muder, chief of installation, whom they considered responsible for the annoyances to which they had been subjected ; but he escaped.

The Charity Hospital has organized an ambulance corps, and for the first time put its ambulances on the streets this week. There has never been anything of the kind here before. Until this time any convenient vehicle was called into service to convey the sick or injured to the hospital.

Mayor Guillotte has opened a war on The Mascot, the weekly paper in the office of which the difficulty which resulted in the killing of Robert Brewster took place. The Mayor contends that the paper contains obscule matter and has announced his intention to instruct the police to arrest any one selling it, and also the publishers if anything of an objectionable character appears in it. The rapidity with which the excitement attending the Ford murder trial has subsided is wonderful. Th

they can be dropped through the floors. Over 700 invitations were issued, but the house is so spacious there was abundant room for dancing all the evening. Flowers were everywhete in profusion, and Mr. Ames having in his greenhouses at his sammer house at North Easton the finest collection of orchids in the country, a large quantity of them was used in decoration.

Mrs. E. Rodins Morse gave a clarming entertainment wellnessing extension and a little play a lapted from the French, which was cartifully a ted by Mr. Artium Dexter and Mr. Robert M. Cushing.

The bad to be given Monday evening by the Myopia Hunt Club at Gold Fellows' Hall will be one of the most feshionable and brilliant events of the closing season. The arrangements are in the hands of prominent members of the clur, Mr. Arthur Rotch and Mr. Frank Senionry, who is master of the hounds.

The coming Dickens Carnival in the Interests of the "Young Woman's Industrial Union" is emiliting all the philanthropic interest that can the brought to bear upon one of the best charities of the city. The affair, aside from its object, will be most interesting, and is projected on a very large scale. It takes place Tuesday evening at Mechanics' Hall, the largest building in town. Mr. John H. Sturgts, the architect, is to be chief marshal, and Mr. Howard M. Theksor will be master of ceremonies. On the committee are the Governor and Mayor. Leurenant-Governor Ames, Ep. L. Ames, H. P. Kilder, E. P. Whipple, W. D. Howells, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Ole Bull, William Lloyd Garrison, the Hon. A. H. Rice, Na'han Appleton and many otners. The entertialment will open at 9:30 with a procession of 300 people in Dicyens costume.

The sleighing for the past two weeks has been superb, and bids fair so to continue. The Mill dam to every afternoon a perfect carnival of sleighs, the road growlas better and better as the country is reached.

The sleighing for the past two weeks has been superb, and bids fair so to continue. The Mill dam to every afternoon a perfect carnival

Mrs. Dr. Gorban in Mariboro-et. These reasings are largely attended.

The new "Boston Home for Incarables" in Dorchester was formally ocened last week. The dedicatory address was by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. The bome, which has been built through the semerosity of private citizens, has accommodations for twenty-five patients, and as the funds grow so will the caracity of the binditution. Among the trustees of the home are Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Dr. William Appleton, S. D. Warren, ir. Miss Burnett, Mr. Samuel G. Snelling and other well-known people.

Anown people.

known people.

known

## PHILADELPHIA.

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND THEATRICAL, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 14.—The America lub ball on Monday night is the talk of the town. Mr. eveland will of course be the great novelty of the oceaon. He is utterly unknown here and there is wide cricelty to see him. His visit outside of the ball will be non-political, as gentlemen of varying politics represent ing the business interests of the city will pay him their

Miss Lillie Hinton, who for several seasons has been a favorite actress here, has been playing in Lancaster, where reside many of her relatives. She comes from a strict religious seet, and it was a little doubtful at first now she might be received. Her welcome must have gratified her immensely, for she played three nights to

The Keely motor still remains a problem. There must sertainly be a large number of people who believe in it, for there generally appears to be money enough. now stated that a company with large capital has been formed in its interest in England and that the negotiations were perfected by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. Mrs. Moore is the widow of a rich paper manufacturer of this city, is well known in society at home and abroad, and has a literary reputation.

There was such opposition "last winter to the masked balls at the Academy of Music, and the newscaper reports were so sensational, that they were forbidden by the Board of Directors. This year the prohibition wa rescinded and several masked balls have occurred. The people enjoyed themselves to the full and there has been no complaint. Society is rushing things fremendously nst now owing to the rapid approach of Lent, which wil of course put a stop to all the various fashionable enterof course put a stop to all the tarrows trainments. Lent, however, opens a new and very enloyable season to those who know how to monage it and where to go. A lantic City especially profits and the swell hotels there during Lent are crowded. Capa May must also expect a share of the business, as the Colombia, which closed a month or two ago has respended and there are several other houses there and at Capa May Point ready for guests.

Mr. M. P. Handy, Editor of The News, gave a farewell inner to frying.

Colonel Frank A. Burr. lately of The Press, but row connected with The Times, and well known in journal-side circles over the country, is thinking of establishing lette a weekly periodical upon the lines of The London

Edwin 55. Benson, President of the Union League, gives a prize of \$100 for an approaching billiard contest. Mr. Benson has several times been spoken of as a candidate for Mayor.

At the Chestnut Street Opera House next week "A Bruch of Keys"; at the Chestnut Street Theatre, "Rice's Supprise Party"; at the Arch, Gus Williams in "Captain Wishler"; and at the Walnut, "Michael Street," At this last house Amberg's New York Thaila Opera Company in "Nanan" did well and was well spoken of during this week. The first performance in English of Strauss's opera, "The list," will be given at Haverly's Theatre on Monday. The Arch street Opera House continues to be crowded, with opera at small rates of admission.

CLEVELAND'S MASTER OF CEREMONIES. The gossip of the District is that General The gossip of the District is that General Farnsworth is coming from Albany to succeed the courtly Clayton Medichael as master of ceremonies at the White House. While drawing the salary of the marshal of the District, the marshal is expected to be a sort of kitchen counsellor to the President and so McMichael will accordingly go out. Fred Douglas will be allowed to serve his term out, and Mr. Ramsdell, the register of wills, is not to be disturbed because he wrote a campaign life of Blaine, and, therefore, his retention will be a courtesy to the defeated candidate. The two latter are the richest offices in the District.

state of public feeling was such that a de-monstration of a serious character was anticipated, but no movement of any kind in connection with it has been made. The Grand Jury since the day succeeding the end of the trial, has been investigating the report that the jury had been tampared with in the inter-ost of the accused.

EDMOND ABOUT. TRAITS OF THE MAN AND SCENES IN HIS CAREER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIP

PARIS, January 30.

My first meeting with the late M. About was in a wayside inn near St. Nicolas Varangeville. It was in the hop season, and hop-pickers had crowded into the general room when their day's work was over. They were generally Vosges mountaineers who had descended to to the valleys of Lorraine as Londoners go to the rural parts of Kent in September. But there the resemblance ended, as the manners of the former were rustic, the bloom of health was in their cheeks, the women and girls were neatly dre-sed in provincial costumes, had not blear eyes, did not smell of gin, and the younger ones were bright with animal spirits. I was with a few tourists from Paris. A couple of other travellers descended from a farmer's wagon which had given them a lift along the road. They asked for a dinner and sleeping accommodation. One was a boyish-looking adult with long hair and "billycock" hat, the worse for the wear. He carried on his back a satchel and a painter's box, and held a violin case under his arm. The second tourist had in one hand a little portmanteau and in the other a folding easel. He was dressed in a blue linen overall suit, was neat about the shoes and collar and wore a brown straw hat. The landlady having more lodgers than she could well attend to, was in clined to turn them away. But they said they would not only pay her, but if she cleared a space in a barn would provide music gratis, and if there were pretty girls in the house do their likenesses for whatever they might choose to offer. In a moment the hop-pickers clamored for hospitality to be shown to the newcomers, and a youth proposed to go round the village to inquire if there were any beds in a private house which could be obtained for them for the night. Gustave Doré was the bearer of the violin, and Edmond About carried the foldng easel. After dinner Gustave Doré "took his fiddle out of

the case and went to a barn. All the guests followed and village folks came in to join them. Old and young danced. About was still a bachelor, Although he had neglected at school the cult of Terpsichore, he was indefatigable in kicking up his heels and whisking round the country girls. The improvised ball ended with a supper, which had for its principal dish soupe anx choux. The cabbage was well garnished with smoked sausages. About was an active trencher-man. He laughed and talked while he ate, cracked jokes with the other guests who were invited to share the meal, and enjoyed the rough homeliness of the hostelry and its immates. He then had a thick head of light brown hair, and a brownish beard which in certain lights was fair. The complex on was pasty. All the gold that should have been in the hair had, one might have supposed, de cended to his face and in falling got dull. But the irrepressible animal spirits, the square massive head, the broad shoulders, deep chest and gen eral lines of the frame, corrected the impression of unhealthmess which was given by the pastiness of

I lost sight of About after the siege of Paris until his return to his house in the Rue de Donai from Strasburg gaol, where he had been spending nine days for having abused the Prussians in the XIX me Siccle and having talked at Saverne against them in a café. When I went to call on him he was sitting over a fire, nursing his wrath, and thinking how he would flag-flate The Times (London), which had judged well to flatter the Germans at his expense, He was also revolving in his mind how to turn his unpleasant adventure into good copy. But his anger evaporated when, I having spoken of The Times as "the Thunderer," he likened its thunders to the tea-tray noise of Calchas in "La Belle Helene." The war furnished him with one consola

Heiene." The war furnished him with one consolation. In its coarse the Times was surpassed by the London penny paners. He hated some of the special correspondents, but notably Skinner, Forbes and Labouchere, for what they wrote about France, However, they were men of talent, whereas The Times he thought, was an old priggish owl.

The description of his Strasburg adventure which appeared in successive issues of the XIA me iccle brought fortune to About. He and a group of moderate Republicans formed a joint stock company to buy that paper from M. Chadenil, who had started it to support Thers. At first there was no olea of deriving pecuniary benefit from the enterprise. It was chiefly intended as a positical weapon to keep with I hiers and bring round to him the weak kneed and weathy bourgeoisie which neither to keep with thiers and bring round to him the weak kneed and weathy bourgeoisie which neither cared for King, Emperor nor Republic, feared all three and was in mortal dread of a civil war. M. Dubochet, "the gas king,"—the richest man in Frances—Barthelemy St. Udaire, Baron de Janze, Charles Simon, son of Jules Simon, Cernuschi, and Wilson subscribed for shares. Cernuschi was astounded when half a year after a member of the staff came to him with a dividend of its francs a clause of the order that the ond of the first half came. Shares went Wilson subscribed for shares, crimach, astounded when half a year after a member of the staff came to him with a dividend of 18 francs a share at the end of the first half year. Shares went up from 1,000 francs to 9,000 francs, and then to 12,000 francs a piece. A new company was formed with a stock of 6,000 shares at 5,00 francs each—half of which were to go to About. He had under the previous arrangement half profits and 30,000 francs a year salary, with 8,000 francs a year for carriages. Under the new arrangement he was to have no benefit beyond what his salary, raised to 48,000 francs, and his shares brought him. But he reserved the power to oblige the company to purchase two-thirds of his stock whenever he chose to sell it. The advertisements were to be farmed and the price of reclames to go into the general fund, reserved the power of the class two-thirds of his stock whenever he chose to sell it. The advertisements were to be farmed and the price of reclames to go into the general fund. The expenses beyond the cost of printing and publishing were chiefly in editorial and a tew reporters salaries. There was no telegraphic correspondence beyond what the Havas Agency supplied. Enormons profits were realized from 1875 to 1889. Subordinate members of the staff onlited it after MacMahon's resignation to fill high offices. About expected a piace in the Senate and an Embassy. He never got it. The shareholders who had political influence knew that the paner would go down like a lump of lead if he matted the editor's chair, and so intrigued against him. The men in power felt that he was too independent to be held well in hand in the Senate, and as an Ambassador. The Gambettists resented his fidelity to Grevy. Their papers showed their teeth at About, and he barked and bit them hard in return. But as he did not like to give the Rovalists cause for chuckling, he only now and then showed anger and bitter disappointment.

Edmond About clave to old friends and relatives.

showed anger and bitter disappointment.

Edmond About clave to old friends and relatives. He was not less anxious to obtain a bishopric for a cousin who was a priest than to procure an Embassy for himself. Inever knew any one more ready to do a service to no matter whom. He was adroit as an art critic in letting unsuccessful sculptors and nainters down easy and was a very sincere writer. Indeed sincerity and mobility were his predominant qualities. With his hasty temper and keen sense of the ridiculous they were also qualities which had a wrong side. About rarely sought to shine as a wit. Wittensus flashed up in his brain and passed on at once to the tip of his tongue. They were like wild birds coming up through an open trap in an unciosed cage. Out they flew as last as they were coined, which was by unconscious cerebration. Early breeding would have caused him to be more reticent. But he had none but school education. His short written notes were exquisite in their graceful brevity. The little inscriptions he wrote in books that he sent to friends were genus of cleverness. The high, square forehead of the man scenned big with cleas, and he drew most of what he wrote as freely as if he was not a deep or attentive observer. His drollery and wit played on surfaces. Being of humble birth his judgment was not fettered by genteel conventionalities, and he said what he thought and what struck him about Greece, Rome and every other theme on which he wrote as freely as if he were a Western American. His force in a great degree lay in his originality. When he went to Greece he wondered what would become of her excheomer if the English ceased to eat plum cake, and was not ashamed to express his wonderment in print. Edmond About clave to old friends and relatives print.

## SKATES IN GREAT DEMAND.

"We have sold more skates this season than in any for the last ten years," was the greeting a THIBUNE reporter received the other day as he stepped into a downtown store. In one of the windows was skate which would do for an ice-boat. " I want a pair of skates," said a young woman, advancing to one of the clerks, who motioned her to a chair, and, taking a rule from his pocket, proceeded to ascertain the size of skate required. "Eight" was the almost inaudible exclamation of the

clerk. The already bright cheeks of the young lady became a deeper hue as the clerk, noticing her confubecame a deoper hue as the clerk, noticing her confusion, continued apologicitically; "I mean eight inches long; not number eights." After answering many questions, a pair was finally selected, the happy owner walking off proudly with her purchases, anticipating a moonlight trip to the Park, where, on the arm of a gallant escort, she would glide swiftly over the frozen surface. "Still they come," said the proprietor, as a party of yorths, just out of school, and feeling the importance of youths, just out of school, and feeling the importance of their mission, demanded the attention of half the clerks in the store. Several other stores visited by the reporter gave evidence that a large number of persons were taking advantage of the skating season, both in New-York and Brooklyn.

"What are skates selling at this year?" was asked at one place.

one place.

"We have some selling for 35 cents, and from that to
the gold and silver, all-clamp clubs," said the clerk, unwrapping a pair of handsome skates, "these are worth

Do you retain the contrary, it would take us three weeks of hard work to fill the orders now on our books. To say nothing of those which are still coming in. When an order is received for different kinds we send a few sizes of each and thus keep the trade partly supplied. Here is a man waiting who has been here two or three times a day for a week to get a certain size of skate which he wants for a customer."

#### SOME MEN ABOUT TOWN.

Looking over the city pay-roll a few days ago I was surprised at the number of stenographers in public service and the amount of money paid them in salaries from the city treasury. I counted forty-six who are openly on the roll designated as stenographers, and the aggregate amount paid them was \$96,120 a year. The aggregate amount pant the way from \$520 to \$3,000 a year.
And I am told that some officials employ additional helf of this sort at their own expense, but I don't believe; word of it. I do believe, however, that stenographer are carried on the ralls under other designations.

The development of stenographic work in the last ecade or two is fairly illustrated by these figures, but they by no means tell the whole truth. The number of rapid writers in the private employment of lawyers financiers, railway, telegraph and insurance magnates and in newspaper offices, cannot be so readily access tained. The demand for them is constantly on the increase, yet I find many employed at poor wages and others advertising to do work at salaries on which I cannot imagine they can live in comfort. I do not know how business, particularly in the courts, could be conducted with dispatch without the aid of these shorthand writers and the type writing machines.

" Ned " Underhill, as he is always called, although 'not looked upon as the Dean among them. It is more ! consequence of his activity in the courts than on account of his age. He originated and was the president of an association of stenographers who gave a public dinner annually, and devoted the rest of the year to securing the best places in the courts. Undernill always led in this matter in behalf of his professional brethren. The association also fixed a scale of charges for stenographic the rates. The low salaries at which competent sten ographers may be employed at present would indicate that the effort was a failure. The association seems to have died a lingering death. Underhill figures as the highest paid of all the official stenographers, receiving \$3,000. Some ten years ago he was engaged with his father in the sale of native wipes, and the sign, " Edward T. Underhill & Father," was familiar for a time to Spruce-st., if I remember rightly.

I had another of my idols shattered the other day on going into the Mayor's office to have a first talk with Mayor Grace. I had conceived the idea that Mr. Grace was an austere man, dark browed and buccaneer ooking. I found him, on the contrary, with jokes on his lips, smiles on his face, light instead of dark in complexon, and altogether amiable in looks and manners.

W. J. Florence says that when in Washington lately he told President Arthur that he had a furnished house in Park-ave. lying idle which was at his disposal when he retired from office in March next. "Ah!" said the Fresident, " I am in the same bad fix. Misfortunes never come singly. My office and house will both be vacant then." The idea of Mr. Arthur taiking of his misfortunes seemed particularly amusing to ex-Collector Taomas Murphy, who came up in time to hear this last story and who recalled how, only some fifteen years ago, he had bought Mr. Arthur's house for him with the only \$7,500 which Arthur then possessed, and had, by legislation and influence with Thomas Creamer, then an all-powerfu city official, created the office of Counsel to the Tax Com-mission and secured Mr. Arthur's appointment to it at a salary of \$10,000. Now Murphy has no office and no riches; and Creamer is content to be Counsel to the Excise Board at a salary of \$5,000. Another person present quoted Creamer as having asserted that half of fr. Arthur's first salary as a city official went, by orders of William M. Tweed, to Richard P. Crowley, of Lockport. "That is not so," said Mr. Murphy; "I don't care if Creamer did say so. The fact is," he added laughing, you know Tom Creamer says a good many things

Mr. Florence quoted Henry Irving as saving that his company had played to twise as much money in the Star Theatre here as in the Lyceum in London.

land that the failure of Mrs. Langtry in London was complete and overwhelming. And singularly enough I and they express sympathy only for Mr. Abbey, who jointly ventured with her in a dangerous enterprise

stage, not the romantic, stage-struck damsels of yore, Years ago girls ran away from home to go on the stage: some from parents and many from husbands. Now they go on the stage purely as a commercial transaction. Some invest in clothes as the requisite outfit; others depend on their beauty for success; but many deliberme that it was a part of his centract with Margaret Mather that she should study a year before appearing in public. Mary Anderson's parents, discerning be natural bent for acting, gave her some preliminary education, but not enough. These two actresses are t be pitted against each other next fall at rival theatres. almost joining each other. The stages are so close together that when Mary Anderson shricks and falls as Juliet, Margaret Mather as Lady Macbeth in a state of somnambulism will be able to hear her rival's voice. It would not seem, to the ordinary manager, good business policy to play Margaret Mather against Mary Anderson in the full tide of success which will follow as a result of her European prestige, but J. M. Hill is not an ordinary His methods are his own-and successful.

I am told that at the recent meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad they ratified in a ten nituites' session all that the Baltimore and Ohio Tele-graph directors had done in several years' transactions to the amount of five millions on a nominal capital of 85,000!

A gentleman alluding to my account published a few days ago of the increase of facilities at 'he Grand Central Depot, said: "The development of the road is very line, very fine indeed; but do you know that the State of Pennsylvania alone has more money invested in ter-minal facilities at this port than the State of New-York has f" I was surprised, but the gentleman said it was

"Do you know," he added, changing the immediate topic," that it is a fact that the largest volume of money invested in securities of any one kind is in mortgages of farms I" I confessed to surprise a second time. total is greater than the debt of England; seeveral times greater than our own; and larger than the sum invested in railways. Some years ago the farmers got prosperous and paid off some mortgages, and the total was considerably reduced; but I notice that it is again annually increasing." .

Said a prominent business man who is a resident of Staten Island: "The telephone is used in the metropolis aimost exclusively for business purposes; but it is amazing as well as amusing to observe how it enters into the social and domestic life of suburban residents. Almost every house is connected by the wires, and conversation is carried on among families, and particularly the younger members of them, with great freedom and convenience. In the suburbs the housekeeper not only dickers with the butcher and baker and candicatick maker, but the belies and beaus make engagements; the girls talk to each other of past or anticipated pleasures; friends invite each other to hastily improvised parties; they call each other to the fires which happen in their neighborhoods, and I have known the whole neighborhood; to be summoned by telephone to the house before which a strolling band of musicians had stopped to play. The use is almost universal in the villages which cluster about the north shore of Staten Island." I had already observed the same peculiarity in the development of the telephone in other localities of the same character. New-York is too busy to indulge in small talk by instruments; but business men do not permit the wires to lie idle here.

"The contest in the courts over the Bell teiephone," continued the same gentleman, "is by no means ended by the late decision in favor of Professor Bell. The other side will make further fight. The decision if sustained will give the Professor control of a mighty monopoly whose future cannot be foreseen".

GONE TO GRAVESTONE.

"Is Mr. Cleveland here?" asked a gentleman of ast Irish attendant at the Victoria Hotel one day last week. "Saure, he's Lot; he went to Gravestone yisterday, was the response of an Irish porter.

"To what! Oh, I see. Yes, yes—probably to consult the political cornes."